

The Daily Gazetteer.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 28. 1740.

N^o 1487.



THAT it is the Duty of every Man to love his Country, is a Proposition as generally admitted as any. We have a Command to love our Parents, and either the Love of our Country is included in that, or is so natural that there was no Need of a Command to enforce it. It is

indeed wonderful, that while Mankind differ almost about all Things, the Whole Species agree in this. The Savage derives it from Instinct, the Man of Letters is never weary of Philosophizing upon it. In a Word, the rudest Nations practise it, as zealously as the most civilized can defend it. This Passion for the Place of our Nativity, as it is undoubtedly natural, so it is certainly laudable, and hath served as the Groundwork for all those Virtues which distinguished the ancient Greeks and Romans from their Contemporaries living, and from the rest of Mankind in History so many Ages after their Decease. The finest Passages in their best Authors, either in Prose or Verse, have a Reference to this Quality; and if I should attempt to verify this Observation, it would require rather a Treatise than a Paper. To say the Truth, there never was a Subject more copiously treated than this hath been. The Divines have spoken largely to it from the Dictates both of Natural and Revealed Religion; the Moralists dilate upon it as the Foundation of all Virtues; and the Politicians, again, look upon it as a Point particularly belonging to their Province, to explain, establish, and commend it.

But if the Love of one's Country be in all Places approved, Historians, Travellers, and Philosophers seem to admit, that the Northern Nations have practised it with the most steady Zeal, and fervent Affection. It has been observed, that there is no great Virtue in loving the pleasant Gardens of Italy, the delightful Plains in Thessaly, the rich and glorious Country of Persia. To delight in these Places seems rather a Mark of Sensuality than any Testimony of a Patriot Flame; but when Men, after seeing and tasting all the Blessings of a richer Soil and warmer Sun, retire again, not by Compulsion but Choice, nor thro' Views of Interest but thro' Filial Piety, to Lands less fertile and bleaker Climates. This surely is a Proof of the Passion we speak of, and deserves the highest Praise. This we have seen carried to such a Height among the Inhabitants of the North, that we have seen some of the Natives of Greenland who were brought into Denmark, and there treated with the utmost Humanity and Tenderness, making the most desperate Efforts to escape in their own little Boats to the Place where they were born, to their Friends and Countrymen, with whom the Want of all Things was preferable to all Things without them.

The Inhabitants of this Island, as they are certainly blest with a Country which ought to inspire the strongest Affection, and deserves the utmost Love that Men can bestow; so have they never been wanting to their Duty in this Respect, but have in all Ages distinguished themselves by their Patriotism. The Poems of our ancient British Bards are full of Incitements to this Virtue: What we have remaining of the Saxon Learning shews it to have been as much cherished and recommended by the wise Men amongst them. All our Poets since the Norman Conquest have strained their Wits upon this Subject, especially Shakespeare and Johnson, as well as the great Milton, and the celebrated Mr. Addison. But it seems needless to insist upon these Things to the present Age, wherein the Love of our Country is more applauded than ever, perhaps, tho' it is not quite so much practised. We can take up no Publick Paper without finding Eulogiums on this Virtue; almost all Satires are pointed at the Want of it; so that if Men were persuaded more in one Age than another, that this Passion is just and honourable, we in these Times must be convinced thereof. Heretofore Patriotism was a Virtue, but now it is the sole Virtue.

We may justly attribute to this extraordinary Love for our Country, the Cultivation of a certain Kind of pleasant and profitable Learning almost peculiar to ourselves. I mean, our Natural and other Histories of Counties, lesser Districts, and considerable Towns.

I cannot, however, help thinking, that from this Noble Cause a certain Error hath borrowed some Kind of Countenance; by which I mean the confining the Love of our Country within narrow Bounds. The same Reasons which teach a Man to love his Family, incline him also to like the Place where they live: But this Sort of Love is quite distinct from Patriotism, for that includes the whole Society; all who live under the same Laws, and speak the same Language. To love our Neighbours and Acquaintance, and to extend that Love in Proportion as we enlarge the Circle of our Friends, is natural and praise-worthy, but there is nothing in it great or generous, much less magnanimous or heroic.

In ancient Times the *Britannick Islands* was the general Phrase for what is now stiled the *British Dominions*; and tho' we now commonly oppose *Great Britain* to the *French Britanny*, yet *Ptolemy*, and other ancient Geographers, gave the Name of *Britannia Parva* to Ireland; and indeed there is no Reason to doubt, that all the Islands within the Compass of our Seas may, with Propriety enough, be stiled the *British Isles*. The earliest of our Poets and Historians agree, in making the Inhabitants of all these Places of one Nation and Descent. True it is, that we were afterwards divided; and as in other Parts of the World so in these Islands there were a Number of Petty Principalities, many or most of which affected Independency. A great Misfortune this was in many Respects. For by this Means the Cultivation of this Country was very much hindered, its Inhabitants wasted in frequent and needless Wars, Trade interrupted and in a Manner banished, Learning and Civility almost destroyed. Such were the fatal Effects of the unfounded Animosities between the Inhabitants of one Part of this Country and those settled in another; and such are the Consequences that must necessarily spring from Heart-burnings of this Sort, from what Cause soever kindled.

This Consideration induced the chief Princes in this Island always to keep up a Claim to the Whole, and when they were too weak to assert a Right of Possession in the other Parts, they contented themselves with a Right of Supremacy; alledging, that whoever govern'd Scotland and Ireland, they were Lords Paramount: Nor did they ever suffer this great Point of bringing the Whole of these Dominions into one Hand, till by Force of Arms, and Dint of Thought, it was effected. Wales was first united, then Ireland thoroughly reduced; at length, thro' the Wisdom of Henry VII. Scotland was annexed by Marriage. Thus our Monarchs are truly Kings of Britain, in the ancient and unconfined Sense. The entire Change of old Customs is very difficult, and the Subverting old Laws and Constitutions not agreeable to the Equity and Moderation of our Princes. Wherefore such Allowances with Respect to both of these as might be made to the Inhabitants of some Parts, without endangering the Safety of the Whole, hath been and still is permitted. But notwithstanding these little Differences, we are all one People, and ought to consider ourselves as such. We ought in regard to this to imitate our Kings, who as they always wear the *Ensigns of that Order*, which hath for its Protector the Patron of England; so they are pleas'd to wear the necessary Distinctions on the Days assigned to St. David, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in the Kalender, thereby to gratify all their Subjects.

I have been led into these Reflections by some unlucky Disturbances created lately through the Folly of some, and the Madness of others; and in a fair Way of becoming annual, if it be possible for any Set of People to resolve not to think for one whole Day in the Course of a Year. It is really a very great Misfortune to be obliged to mention this, but it is much better to inquire into these things, to consider them thoroughly, and to expose the Weakness of such as can be drawn to believe that Riots and Tumults can sanctify any Day, and the Wickedness of those, if any such there be, who take Advantage from these old Distinctions to vilify and insult any of their Fellow-subjects. With this View I threw together these Observations, that it might appear how idle and ill-founded all Animosities with respect to Country are amongst the Inhabitants of the *British Dominions*.

To say the Truth, it is impossible now to set up any Distinction, except that of a good, and a bad

Subject, which is not unnatural and absurd. All the King's Subjects are entitled to the Protection of the King's Laws, whether they are born within Five Miles of London or Five hundred. It is so in Law, and it is so in the Nature of Things, tho' I am afraid it is not so in the Opinion of the Vulgar; but I hope this will never be thought sufficient to weigh down Authority and Reason. The common People reflect upon a Man, not only for his being born at this, or at the other Extremity of the Island, but for being a Native of the Middle of it: A *Yorkshireman* is with them a Term of Reproach, tho' it is the fairest and finest Province in the Three Kingdoms. With the same wife and equitable Judges a Parish in *Middlesex* is mark'd out for Clowns; and twenty other Instances might be given of their Justice and Impartiality. But what is this to the Publick? Are the Remains of old Errors to be water'd and cherish'd? Ought they not rather to be grubb'd up? Are we not all, or at least comparatively all, of One Religion, and under One Form of Government? Have we not the same common Interest, and shall we be divided about Words, and fall out about vain Distinctions, which serv'd only to disturb and distract our Forefathers? That mighty Difference there is between the Face of the *British Territories* at this Day, and that which they wore at the Accession of King James I. To what is it owing? Is it not to the effacing all the Feuds and Animosities which subsisted between contending Nations, and to the eradicating by degrees all the old Prejudices which inclin'd Men to think that the particular Spot they were born in could not flourish but at the Expence of the other Parts of the Island? The Truth of this is apparent from the Universality of the Change. For tho' it be true that Lands are most improv'd in the Vicinity of London, yet it is also true, that they are very much improv'd from the utmost Extremity of Wales to the most northern Parts of Scotland. As to Ireland, I am told, that the Price of Land is very considerably raised since the Revolution; and this is likewise the Case in all the lesser Islands round our Coasts.

In the next Place I cannot but remark, that all invidious Distinctions are the highest Breaches of Decency and Decorum. It is very unjust to call our Fellow-subjects Foreigners, but it is absolutely repugnant to Good-manners to treat them ill, if they really were so. Every Man is not indeed our Countryman, but every Man is our Fellow-creature; and is therefore entitled to Civility, and courteous Behaviour. If we dip into Books of Travels, we shall find, that the Mistakes of our Mob on this Head have subjected the Nation in general to many coarse and undeserved Reflections; and this alone ought to make us very cautious of acting in such a Manner as may give Strangers Room to doubt whether the Stories they have heard are Calumnies or Truths. A Man who commits any flagrant Wickedness is said to bring a Scandal on his Country, and surely he who acts the *Tartar* or *Barbarian* does it no Honour! Not long ago an Ambassador from *Barbary* was insulted at one of our Sea-ports for the Odious of his Dress; but surely he will have better Reason to conclude that they were uncivilized, who, considering his Character, offered him such an Affront, than they had to believe him any way inferior to themselves for being dressed in another Manner. Humanity and Condescension to Strangers are the essential Parts of Politeness, and as there are few who care to be thought Clowns or Ruffians, so a Moment's Consideration will shew any Man that his Conduct in this Respect is the Touchstone, and that therefore it becomes him to be very circumspect.

After having said so much on this Side of the Question, it is incumbent upon me to take notice of the Folly and Madness of People to combine together in a Body in order to revenge Affronts offered them by they know not who. This is in the first place a very great Crime in itself, and in the next, an evident Injury done to themselves. For if they had passed by any Insult that was put upon them, the Brutality of their Behaviour who made an Attempt of that Sort would have been render'd most apparent, and their good Sense would have drawn such universal Commendation as would have put an End to such Practices for the future. Whereas by this Method of taking Arms as it were in their own Defence, or rather



ther to offend those who had done them no real Injury, to break the Peace, and excite such a Tumult, as, if it had not been for the great Prudence of an active and vigilant Magistrate, might have been attended with more Bloodshed, and such Consequences as I do not care to describe, they remove other People's Folly out of Sight, and place their own in its stead in the full View of all the World. From this unaccountable, unforeseen Disorder, we have Reason to expect that some Good may result. The thing is now set in so clear, and so distinct a View, that one can scarce suppose there can be found any Set of Men, so lost to common Sense and Civility, as to endeavour to insult others merely for being born twenty Miles farther off from London than themselves, for drawing their first Breath in Ireland, rather than in the Isle of Man, or for not speaking as good English—as might be learned in one of the many Charity-schools which adorn this Metropolis; as on the other hand we may presume, that the Humour of defending certain Punishments in Hand will be for ever extinguished. It is certainly high time for all Sorts of People to learn, that as our Laws are perfectly just and equal, so they are made to be the Rules of our Conduct, and that no Man can properly complain of any Injustice, who is himself ready to affront, what is our sole Security.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, March 26 On Monday last Afternoon arriv'd at Spithead from Jamaica his Majesty's Sloop the Drake, Capt. Masters. Yesterday sail'd from our Harbour to Spithead his Majesty's Ships the Princess Amelia, Capt. Hemmington, the St. Albans, Capt. Vincent, the Elham, Lord George Graham; and at the same time sail'd thro' the Needles, for the Coast of Ireland, the Hound Sloop of War, Capt. Dilks. Also last Night sail'd from Spithead to St. Hellens his Majesty's Ships the Rochester, Capt. Mitchell, and the Chester, Capt. Cooper, to convey the Duke of Dorset, Capt. Gilbert, and the Princess Caroline, Capt. Martin, bound for China. A fresh Gale at West.

Deal, March 26. Wind S. W. Yesterday Afternoon the outward-bound Ships sail'd, but the Wind coming about came back in the Evening, and remain with his Majesty's Ship the Tilbury.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Jamaica, the Samuel, Letherland, from Liverpool; the Three Sisters, Gradwell, from Philadelphia and Madeira; the Industry, Hayman, and the Beecher, Page, from Bristol; the Friendship, Wilson, from Africa, last from St. Christophers.

At Leghorn, the King of Portugal, De Wilde, from London. Sail'd on the 12th Inst. N. S. the Switzer, Bogie, for Naples.

At Gibraltar, the Tigris, Petre, from London, and sail'd under Convoy of a Man of War for Leghorn.

At Dover, the Elizabeth, Lee, from Gibraltar.

LONDON.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, several of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common-councilmen of this City, waited on his Majesty at St. James's with their Congratulatory Address on account of Admiral Vernon's taking Porto Bello.

They were introduced by his Grace the Duke of Grafton Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

Which Address of Congratulation being read by the Recorder, his Majesty was pleas'd to make a most gracious Answer. And they were most graciously received.

Joseph Hinxman, Esq; will be chosen Member for Christ-church in Hans without Opposition, in the Room of his Father Joseph Hinxman, Esq; deceased.

On Wednesday Night last Mr. Lawson, Farmer at Paddington, was attack'd in the Fields leading to Chelsea by two Foot-pads, who knock'd him down, and robb'd of his Watch, Silver Shoe-buckles, and about 35 s. in Silver.

On Wednesday last the Assizes ended at East Grinstead for the County of Sussex, when Six Persons received Sentence of Death; viz. Hannah Wood, for robbing (in Company with others) Thomas Wall on the Highway; Richard Redford and William Woodman, for breaking and entering the Dwelling-house of Philip Clark, with an Intent to murder him; and John Whatman, Robert Knowlden, and William Whatman (Son of the said John Whatman) for Burglary.

Three were ordered to be whipp'd, three to be transported, two acquitted, and four delivered by Proclamation.

We hear that the Judge has been pleas'd to Re-prise William Whatman, and that the other five are order'd for Execution.

This Day William Child, George Brooks, John Rudd, Thomas and William Heatherington, Samuel Harvey, Benjamin Johnson, Robert Parick, and Samuel Fordham, are to be executed at Chelmsford.

Joseph Johnson, Brother to the above Johnson, is reprieved for a Month.

William Hills, Gilbert Langley, Samuel Hills, William Bucan, and Philip Bucan, who were condemn'd at Rochester, are reprieved for a Month, and John Smith for Horse-stealing, is order'd for Execution.

Yesterday the Lord Chief Justice Willes set out for Kingston, to hold the Assizes for the County of Surrey.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	11 43	12 11

Bank Stock 141 1-8th. India 157 3-4ths. South Sea 98. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 5-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 90 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 86 1-4th. London Assurance 111 1-4th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 41. 4s. Prem. Bank Circulation 41. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 101 1-half Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

General Post Office, March 14, 1759.

Whereas the Post Boy who was carrying the Worcester Mail from London to Southall, was set upon this Morning about Four o'Clock, between Audley-street and Tyburn Turnpike, by two Footpads, one of which was a short Man in a White Cape Coat, who presented a Pistol to the said Boy, and demanding the Oxford Bag led him into a Field against Audley-street End, opened the Mail, and took thereout the Worcester and Oxford Bags. The Worcester Bag containing the Ludlow Tenbury, and Broom-yard Letters. The Oxford Bag containing the Burford, Whitney, and Woodstock Letters.

The Postmaster General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, That whoever shall apprehend and Convey, or cause to be apprehended and Conveyed both or either of the Persons who committed the said Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether Accomplish in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make Discovery, whereby the Persons, or either of them, who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party or Parties, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster General,
J. D. Barbur, S.

This Day is publish'd,
(Price One Shilling)

The Second Edition, corrected, of

A Philosophical Amusement upon the Language of Beasts and Birds. Written originally in French by Father Bourgeois, a famous Jesuit, now confined at La Fleche on account of this Work.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

1. Remarks on Mr. Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses. Price 2 s.
2. Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland. The 3d Edition 8vo. Prior, bound in Calfs, 4 s.

This Day is Publish'd.

The Eighth Edition, with very large Additions, printed on a fine Paper and a large Character, being a very proper Book to be distributed among Country People, especially against the approaching Holy Season.

THE PIOUS COUNTRY PARISHIONER: Being Directions how a Christian may manage every Day thro' the whole Course of his Life with Safety and Success. Advice how to spend religiously the Sabbath-Day, what Books of the Holy Scriptures ought to be read first, and how much they out do in Eloquence all the Rules of Human Art. The whole Method of Education; the ill Consequence of uninstructed Children; how to tame their Passions, and make them a Comfort to their Friends, and an Ornament to their Country; the Fasts and Feasts. To which are added, Collects for the most important Virtues which adorn the Soul: Also a Discourse concerning the indispensable, tho' in Country Parishes, much neglected Duty of frequenting the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; wherein the Nature of it is described; the Obligation of frequenting it enforced; all the Excuses usually brought for the Neglect of it, answered; the uninstructed Soul taught what he must do, in order to be a worthy Communicant: And because all must die, Rules are given to set the Soul right in Sickness, to prepare for a happy Change at Death; so that in this one Treatise are contained all the Duties requisite to Salvation.

Our Conversation is in Heaven.

Printed for John Pemberton, at the Golden Buck, over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and sold by Mr. Martin Bryson, Bookseller at Newcastle: Price bound 1 s. 6 d. or 15 s. a Dozen, to those who give them away.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

To be Sold by AUCTION,
This Evening (being the 4th Night's Sale) and the 22 following Evenings
THE Library of Sir Philip Sydenham,
Bart. deceased.

In this Night's Sale are,
Hall's Dionysius
Primitive Language of China.
Quarto.
Evangelia Anglo-Saxonica a Junio.
Florileg. Epigr. Vet. Gr. Steph. Addison, 4 Vols.
Anderson, 4 Vols.
Indian and other Bibles.
Lives of the Saints, 4 Vols. Folio.
Killigrew's Plays.
Urry's Chaucer.

Which will begin selling at Half an Hour after Five, at the White Lion in Wych-street, near New-Inn.
Catalogues may be had, gratis, at the Place of Sale; where each Night's Sale may be view'd Ten Days before its Sale.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's last Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a most

surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, Spitting or vomiting Blood; also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or Menstrue; bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a Title before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookeller, in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookeller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookeller, in D-rby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Dicey, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shop-keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookeller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

The so-much Fam'd **HYPO-DROPS.**

Which in a few Days infallibly cure

HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and the **VAPOURS** in Women, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimic, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Cruditates and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, four Belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and ill Fumes, which offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so-much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.